

The Weekly Museum.

VOL. IV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1792.

[NUMBER 206.

NEW-YORK : Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISON, at his Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-Slip.

ASSIZE of BREAD.

Established February 15, 1792.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds three ounces and an half for six-pence.—A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh two pounds eight ounces for six-pence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh two pounds ten ounces for three-pence.

designed to have married you at the age of 19, to Miss W—t. This thought and design he has never communicated to any person living. As a further proof, on Sunday night you will be drawn to church by a cause you yet know not of, and you will there hear the Parson S—e use these particular words," (repeating them, &c.) " Fail not to inform your father of your brother's danger." At this he departed from his sight.

Straker was greatly surprised at what was told him, but feared to communicate it to the family. The Sunday night following he attended the funeral of a neighbor to church, and there heard the Minister S—e repeat the very sentences in his sermon which the spirit informed him should be said. This made a deep impression on him, and he returned home very melancholy, which his mother took notice of and asked him the reason. He told her he should shortly die. She asked him how he came to have such a thought; and, in answer to her question, he told her of Ostrahan's appearance to him, which she laughed at, and told him it was a dream. "Madam," says he, (a little angry at her unbelief) "since you will have it so, it is a dream." At night he retired to rest with his brother as usual, but being kept awake some time by uneasy reflections on what the spirit had told respecting his brother, he on a sudden saw a very bright light illuminating the whole chamber, which was so beautiful and striking, that it pleased and terrified him. At the same instant he jumped out of bed, in order to alarm the family; but, hearing a fluttering kind of noise he looked towards the place, and saw his friend arrayed in celestial glory standing before him. Never did eyes behold a form so beautiful; he was dressed in a long white robe, that carried with it an air of inexpressible grandeur; his cheeks appeared adorned with a rosy coloured hue, that surpassed the beauty of the blooming rose. A glorious illumination sparkled around him. Straker beheld the sight with the most rapturous ecstasy, while he stood some minutes silent to indulge the admiration of his earthly friend. At length this celestial inhabitant broke silence, and said, "My dear friend, once more I come to visit you. I am in a place of happiness, and sent by the Most High to repeat the former command respecting that youth who now lies sleeping in the bed: Why did you delay communicating it to your father?"

Straker replied, "I designed to acquaint my father of it, but my mother ridiculing it as a dream prevented me. Will you permit me to awake my brother? Your warning him of his danger will have stronger weight." "No, it is not permitted," repeated the spirit; "should you awake him, he might see me, because I am at present visible to human eyes; but it would also oblige me to depart instantly. You will yourself bid adieu to this world in a few days! Be resigned and expect the stroke." "I am not afraid of death," replied Straker. "I think I am prepared to obey the summons of the Most High." "Three hours before your death," says the other, "I shall appear to you; be mindful of the injunction laid on you." He then walked very leisurely towards the open window. Straker had resolution enough to follow him, and trod upon the skirt of the white

robe, but it did not seem to feel like a common substance. At this the shining seraph turned round, and most benignly smiled upon him; and then appeared to soar up to the Heavens. The morning after this, being Monday, he told the particulars of his visitation to his father, who was much alarmed at it, and felt all the agonies of a tender parent at the afflicting thought of losing his beloved child. "My dear son," says he, "I am convinced of the truth of what you have told me from the circumstances of your marriage. I designed to marry you at the age of 19 years. I must be content to lose you, my dear Bob, since it is the will of the Almighty. I hope you have made good use of your late hours." "Yes, Sir," says the son, "I have endeavoured to prepare myself by prayer and meditation for the awful summons." Straker a few hours after penned every particular of his visitation, and directed it in a letter to his father. He was soon after seized with a vomiting, which turned in a short time to its opposite disorder. After being seated in a chair, he presently raised his drooping head, and cried, "I come, I come, my dear friend, I will soon follow." His friends around him being surprised, asked him the reason of his exclamation. "I have just seen," says he, "my dear friend Ostrahan; I shall expire in three hours." On being told that the young lady he courted was in the house, he desired his friends to introduce her into his chamber—he then embraced her with great tenderness, and kissing her, mournfully exclaimed, "Farewell, my dear M—! May Heaven love you as I have done! Farewell, my dear friends!—After this he prostrated himself on his face, and after lying some time in this posture, expired with a single sigh."

The NOVICE in LOVE.

A Tale.

ALBERTUS was the head of one of the most considerable families in the kingdom of Portugal; but he was more eminently distinguished by an uniform integrity of conduct, acute penetration, extensive learning, and other excellent qualities, both natural and acquired, than by his exalted station. During his residence in a public character at a foreign court, he received intelligence of the death of his lady. This circumstance proved so afflicting, that he determined to seclude himself from all further intercourse with the world, and dedicate the remainder of his days to the education of Aristus, his only son, then about seven years of age. He assumed the character of a philosopher, and retired with the youth to an estate which he possessed at a distance from the capital. He carefully concealed from Aristus the degree of relationship subsisting between them, pretending to his pupil, that the important affairs in which his father was engaged would detain him in foreign parts several years.

Aristus made such rapid progress in the several branches of learning, and displayed such signal instances of an invincible attachment to the prin-

plies of virtue, that our philosopher every hour experienced an increase of happiness in the prospect that his labours would be rewarded by the superior accomplishments of his beloved pupil.

When Arisus approached to a state of manhood, Albertus formed the resolution of declaring himself to be his father, and giving him possession of his immense fortune. Previous, however, to carrying this design into execution, he judged it expedient to accompany his son to the metropolis, that he might expose and guard him against falling a victim to the dangers which surround youth and inexperience. They had resided a few weeks in one of the most retired quarters of the city of Portugal, when Arisus became less attentive to his studies, frequently absenting himself from Albertus, and appearing thoughtful, and wholly divested of that quickness of imagination and spirit which had before distinguished him. This alteration sensibly affected his father, who frequently urged him to mention the cause of the apparent change in his temper, which the youth constantly declined, but in terms of the greatest respect.

Arisus having been absent the greatest part of the day, Albertus greatly alarmed, went in search of him, and observed him proceeding towards one of the public walks, in company with a lady of elegant appearance, attended by two female servants, one of whom held an umbrella to guard her mistress from the influence of the sun, while the other held up the flowing train of her rich garment. This parade gave Albertus an idea, that his son had formed a reputable connection, and he determined, if it should prove such, to give him full liberty of indulging his inclination, and immediately to inform him, that his rank and fortune would entitle him to a favourable reception in the most distinguished families: but, upon a nearer approach, he observed the behaviour of the lady plainly to indicate a confidence expressive of a doubtful character. The gaudy apparel and awkward affectation of their mistress, which he observed in the attendants, served to confirm his suspicions;—but how great was his astonishment, when he recognized the persons of these women, whom his magisterial office had formerly compelled him to sentence to the punishment due to their abandoned manners. He addressed Arisus in the most pathetic manner, intreating him to associate no longer with his profligate company; but the infatuated youth was deaf to his persuasions, saying, that the lady of whom he was passionately enamoured, was a woman of the first consequence in Portugal, and that since she had condescended to give him her hand, he was resolved to avail himself of the favorable opportunity, the neglect of which must inevitably prove destructive to every hope of future happiness. Entreaties, and even tears, were in vain; and Albertus, dreading some irrevocable consequence, hastened to a magistrate, who immediately dispatched officers to apprehend the parties; they arrived at the house of the courtesan, and happily interrupted the priest, who in a few minutes would have united Arisus to the courtesan in the irrevocable bond of matrimony. The parties were all conducted to the court of justice, where the women were sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Arisus, conscious of the imprudence of his late conduct, and overwhelmed with confusion, fell on his knees, and implored the pardon of Albertus, who yielding to the powerful impulse of nature, rushed into the embraces of his son, pronouncing him absolute master of his whole fortune, and saying, that from a perfect knowledge of the disposition of Arisus, he was fully satisfied that the late adventure would effectually secure him from a second time incurring the appellation of *The Novice in Love*.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The EXILE.

FROM Anna's lips the sentence fell;
Her eyes confirm'd the harsh decree—
I yield—and bid a long farewell

To Love, to Happiness, and thee.
Yet have those lips in smiles been drest,
Which now command me to be gone;
Those eyes, whose frowns now pierce my breast,
Have once with milder radience shone.

When Fortune smil'd, when friends caret,
When Pleasure's voice alone was heard,
Still more with Anna's favor blest,
Her smiles alone each joy endear'd.

The fancy-painted visions fled,
The dear delusion now is o'er;
Each joy, each happiness is dead;
For Anna bids me "hope no more."

Yet think that once thou couldst approve me,
Oh! think, Eugenio once was dear;
And tho' thy heart refuse to love me,
Still let thy pity grant a tear.

April 18.

EUGENIO.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Upon a Young Lady's saying, "Where there is no
LOVE, there can be no JEALOUSY."

SEVERE expression! but alas! too true;
But why, lov'd nymph, exemplify in you?
Your conduct shews the maxim over clear:
The reason, why you hate, does not appear.
And since where Love, there may be jealousy,
Ah! think, how much I have incurred for thee.
If to be lov'd, might ask returns of Love,
Thee I'll appeal unto the powers above.
This all who know me, know—see me, see,
That not to love you, cou'd not learn of me.
'Tis well disdain no farther can aspire;
Must I not love? I must—and will admire.

April 18.

AMICUS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To Miss C—— S——, of C—— Street.

FORGIVE, fair creature, form'd to please,
Forgive a wandering youth's desire;
I hope charms, those virtues, when he sees,
How can he see and not admire!
While each the other still improves,
The fairest face, the noblest mind,
Not with the proverb he that loves,
But he that loves you not, is blind.

April 18.

ALEXIS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To Z.

SIR,
A Lady who has received the advantages of a genteel education, and is not without admirers, has long wished to be married, provided she could obtain a suitable partner.—She would wish, before she discovers her name, the Gentleman would acquaint her in the next paper, what method he means to pursue, in order to gain her affections, in such a manner as to be placed on him alone, as she does not think it very practicable considering the disadvantages he must be under, being a stranger to her. In the next place, she wishes to know if the Gentleman is possessed of sense, taste, and discernment—if he is free from vice, and is possessed of a mind in which the vir-

tues delight to dwell—if he is possessed of the principles of charity and benevolence—if he has a heart that expands with pity for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, and if he has had the advantages of a liberal education—if he is of an unblemished character, and of a reputable family, and no *speculator*. These qualifications she judges necessary. The sentiments he expresses in his advertisement, of its being the ultimate wish of his heart, to make the person he is allied to, completely happy, is so conformable to her own, that if she receives an answer such as she wishes to the proposed question, she will discover her name on condition that after he has seen her, he will not refuse to have her. The writer of this will assure him that the Lady is handsome and agreeable; that the graces and virtues walk in her train; but she has no fortune.

April 18.

M. N.

ANECDOTE of Mr. HOWARD.

BY DR. AITKIN

The following characteristic Anecdote was communicated by a Gentleman who travelled in a chaise with him from Lancaster to London in 1777.

M. HOWARD observed, that he had found few things more difficult to manage than post chaise drivers, who would seldom comply with his wishes of going slow or fast, till he adopted the following method. At the end of the stage, when the driver had been perverse, he desired to send for some poor industrious widow, or other proper object of charity, and to introduce such person and the driver together. He then paid the latter his fare, and told him, that as he had not thought proper to attend to his repeated requests, as to the manner of being driven, he should not make him any present; but, to show him that he did not withhold it out of a principle of parsimony, he would give the poor person a present double the sum usually given to a postilion. This he did, and dismissed the parties. He had not long practised this mode, he said, before he experienced the good effects of it on all the roads where he was known.

DANGER of HAUNTED HOUSES.

A girl who was a servant in a house reputed to be haunted, was suspected, and at length fairly convicted of pregnancy; she fell on her knees before her mistress, and craved forgiveness, alleging indeed that she ought not to be blamed, for it was entirely the Ghostes' fault. "The Ghost's fault!" exclaimed the mistress, "how could that possibly happen?" "Why indeed, Madam!" replied the simple girl, "the Ghost one night made a huge noise, and almost terrified me out of my seven senses. I told John how it had served me, and he persuaded how spirits never appeared when two people slept together. So, as I liked his company better than the Ghostes, I went along with him, and so, and so, indeed and indeed Madam, I should never have lost my *virtus*, if it had not been for fear of the Ghostes."

AN E C D O T E.

A child of six years of age, being introduced into company for his extraordinary abilities, was asked by an eminent dignified clergyman, Where God was, with the proffered reward of an orange. "Tell me (replied the boy) where he is not? and I will give you two."

NEW-YORK, April 21.

MARRIED

ON Thursday the 12th inst. the Legislature of this state adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday in November next.

On Saturday sailed from this port for Falmouth (England) The PILOT BOAT YORK, Capt. Stevenson.

A letter from a gentleman in Woodford county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Frederick county, dated March 12, informs, that within a few days previous to the date of his letter, 15 persons had been killed by the Indians on the frontier.

"The man who feels for others woes,

"Shall find each selfish sorrow less."

David Rittenhouse, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is appointed Director of the Mint of the United States.

Wilmington, April 7.—On Sunday last the following melancholy accident happened a few miles from this Town; a Mr. Crawly, in crossing Christiana creek, opposite Mr. George King's, with four young ladies, (the Miss Paterlons, all sisters) the boat unfortunately filled with water, and they were all drowned.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, to a gentleman in this City dated April 7.

"The enclosed paper, contains all the late news in this quarter—except a recent affair near Wheeling; on Sunday last the Indians took a woman and two boys prisoners, but being closely pursued they killed and scalped them as they supposed, but one of the boys had so far recovered as to come into the settlement since. And it is thought may be restored—though his throat is badly cut with a knife."

SHIP NEWS.

Extract from the Log-Book of the ship London Park, Capt. Fobey, arrived at Baltimore from London, April, 10.

"March 2. In a heavy gale, saw a ship with bright sides, a head and no galleries, on her beam ends, and her sails blowing from her yards, in lat. 41, 10 long. 35. W."

Extract from T. Allen's New-London Marine List, Dated March 30.

Arrived, Brig Jane, J. Dobson from Barbadoes 16 days, with whom came passengers, Dr. Tye, and Mr. Ose, left there, brig Sally, William Caldwell, who after a tedious trial and beating on the coast, 50 odd days, got safe there in a shattered condition. Capt. Caldwell, in lat. 32. long. 60. in Feb. spoke the brig Hannah, James Harding Master, from Boston, bound to Demerara; who, out of good nature, supplied Capt. Caldwell with one barrel of beef at 12 dollars, and one of flour at 8 dollars—which modest price I paid, I must confess, on the high ocean; it's a high price; the devil thank him for his tender kindness. However, shipmates, remember, that whatsoever may you measure, it shall be—returned.

DIED

On Thursday last, of a lingering illness, the Rev. Dr. JOHN MASON, Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian church of this city, in the 58th year of his age, and about the 32d of his ministry.—Few men have been ever more loved, or more lamented. His death is a severe and affliction loss to his brethren in the ministry, to his friends, to his congregation, and to the church of God.

Yesterday his remains, attended by a numerous and respectable body of citizens, were interred in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, before the pulpit.

THEATRE.

Mr. RYAN's NIGHT.

This EVENING, the 21st inst. will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called, The ROMAN FATHER.

In Act the 5th an OVATION, with the triumphal entry of Publius Horatius, after his victory over the CURIA.

END OF THE PLAY.

Tumbling by Mons. PLACIDE and the LITTLE DEVIL, who will make a SOMERSET backward and forward over a Table and Chair. The LITTLE DEVIL will jump the Tramplane, and make a SOMERSET through a Hoghead, both ends being stopped up.

Mons. PLACIDE will balance a Peacock's Feather in different ways.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called,

The POOR SOLDIER.

With the original Overtures and Accompaniments.

VIAT REPUBLICA.

EDUCATION.

THE parents and guardians of youth, are respectfully informed, that the school for the education of young gentlemen, now kept by the subscriber, at No. 34, Fair-street, will on the first of May next, be removed to a commodious and airy room, No. 6, Beekman-street—In which will be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the English language grammatically, together with the elements of the Greek and Latin languages. They will also be taught speaking, in an articulate easy, and graceful manner.

He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and employers, and hopes by his assiduity and attention in some measure to promote the interest of literature, and merit the approbation and patronage of the public.

April 14. PETER HAWES.

Mr. ELY respectfully informs the public that the school, for young ladies which is now kept at Harmony Hall, No. 8, Gold street, will, on the first day of May next, be removed to No. 6 Beekman street, where young ladies will be instructed in all the most useful branches of English education. Knowing that the continuation of favours depends on the progress of his pupils, he assures the parents and guardians of youth, that no pains shall be wanting on his part to render his employers full satisfaction.

A morning school will be kept at the above place.

* * * The above mentioned schools, tho' taught in the same building, will still be kept in separate apartments; experience having convinced the instructors that the different tempers and dispositions require as different treatment; and the amusements and manners of the one being entirely unbecoming in the other, they esteem it highly improper for the youth of the different sexes to be promiscuously taught in the same school.

April 14. f

CASSELL,

ITALIAN STAY-MAKER, just arrived from Paris, has removed from No 22, Water-street, opposite the Coffee-House, to No. 70, Broadway, opposite the City-Tavern, returns his sincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French Corset English stays, Turn stays, Suckling stays, Riding stays and all sorts of dresses, in the most elegant and newest fashion. Feb. 21. 98.

N. B. Wanted, one or two young girls, of good character, as apprentices to the above business.

The COURT of APOLLO.

SONG.

Translated from the French.

AS in the myrtle bow'r I lay,
A mournful echo fill'd the grove;
'Twas Sylvia's voice imploring love:
"Oh cease to wound me, cruel boy!
"Be kind, and send a faithful swain,
"Whose balm apply'd, may heal my pain."
Straight I approach'd my Soul's desire;
And thus, with tender looks, I said:
"Love ever hears the sighing maid,
"And kindly sends the faithful swain,
"In whom a longing maid may find
"The balm to heal a love-sick mind."
Trembling, she push'd me from her side;
Which still the more increas'd her pain;
Finding, at length, she strove in vain,
"O Love! she cry'd, I feel thy pow'r,"
Who can the raging smart endure!
So took the balm, and found the cure. Z.

A FRAGMENT.

Imitated from the Greek, by R. CUMBERLAND, Esq.
FROM EUBULUS.

THREE cups of wine a prudent man may take;
The first of these for Constitution's sake;
The second to the girl he loves the best;
The third and last to lull him to his rest,
Then home to bed! But if a fourth he pours,
That is the cup of folly, and not ours;
Then noisy talking on the fifth attends;
The sixth breeds feuds and falling-out of friends;
The seventh is blows and faces stain'd with gore;
The eight, and the watch-patrol breaks ope the door;
Mad with the ninth, another cup goes round,
And the swill'd lot drops senseless to the ground.

XXXXXX*XXXX*XXXX*XXXX*XXXX*
A few copies of the
A M E R I C A N O R A C L E,
May be had of Hodge and Campbell, Berry and
Rogers, and T. Allen, New-York.

Price Two dollars in boards:—Containing
An account of the New discoveries that have been
made in the Arts and Sciences, with a variety of
religious, political, physical, and philosophical subjects,
necessary to be known in all families, for the
promotion of their present felicity and future hap-
piness—by the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, L.L.D.

Also, a few copies of the
PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE,
Printed in London, containing—Arguments, for
and against the doctrine of Universal salvation, with
other useful and profitable subjects, price eleven
shillings, half bound. Feb. 11. 1792.

S. L O Y D,
STAY, MANTUA-MAKER and MILLINER.
BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public
in general, that she carries on the above busi-
ness in all its branches, at No. 21, Great-Dock
street.—She returns her most grateful acknow-
ledgments to her friends and the public for past fa-
vours and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favour her with their
commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to
give satisfaction, and on the lowest terms.

Order from town or country punctually obeyed.
January 2, 1792.

93 1y.

SKINNER,

Surgeon Dentist,

WITH sentiments of gratitude acknowledges
the patronage he has hitherto been honor-
ed with in the line of his profession, and respect-
fully informs his friends and the public, that he
will assiduously study to merit every favor.

It is an indisputable truth that a clean, regular,
sound set of teeth, contribute greatly to the beau-
ty of the face, that they are indispensably necessary
to the preservation of a clear and distinct pro-
nunciation, as well as useful in Mastication; Mr.
Skinner engages to furnish even those who have
been so unfortunate as to lose the whole of their
teeth with any number from a single tooth to a
complete whole set; those he transplants grow
firm in the jaw as the original teeth, the artificial
are substituted without extracting the old stumps,
or giving the least pain in the operation.

He cleanses and restores the teeth to their ori-
ginal whiteness and the breath to its natural sweet-
ness, by removing the tartar, which by negligence
and inattention collects upon the teeth, insinuates
itself under the gums, separates them from the
teeth, eventually occasions their loosening and
falling out of the jaw, and is the first cause of in-
roducing those vitiated juices or scorbutic humors
commonly called the scurvy, evils that ought to be
early noticed and remedied by all classes of people.

Mr. Skinner's intimate knowledge of the prac-
tice and remedies of one of the most eminent Den-
tists in London, enables him to give permanent re-
lief in a few minutes, from the most excruciating
pain proceeding from carious teeth without extract-
ing them, his very low charges (from what has
heretofore been demanded) for operations upon
the teeth, must be satisfactory (it is presumed) to
every person who pleases to consult him, he de-
mands no fee for performing any operation that
does not equal the most sanguine expectations.

SKINNER'S DENTIFRICE POWDER and
TINCTURE for the Teeth and Gums composed
of such medicinal preparations as are particularly
adapted to the preservation of those parts by per-
severing in the daily use of them, (after the tartar is
extracted) will give the teeth a beautiful whiteness,
preserve the gums in health, and the breath pure;
they are pleasant to the taste, and destructive to
nothing but disease. Sold by most of the apoth-
ecaries, stationers and perfumers in New-York,
and the proprietor, No. 27, John-street, opposite
the Play House, with directions, price 2/6. each.

N. B. The indigent, afflicted with pains in
the teeth, will be relieved gratis.

New-York, August 15, 1791.

70 4t.

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public
in general, that he has furnished himself with
two convenient stables, (the one in Stote-Lane, in the
rear of the Bank, Hanover-Square; the other No. 1,
Berkly-Street, opposite to Messrs. Charles and James
Warner,) for the reception of Horses and Car-
riages by the day, week, month or year, at the very low-
est prices. He has at the above stables, elegant Saddle
and carriage horses for sale: He likewise has, for
the convenience of Ladies and Gentlemen, elegant
Saddle Horses and Carriages to hire, at as low a
rate as any in this city. Wm. WELLS.

New-York, September 3, 1791.

N. B. At the above stables Gentlemen may have
their horses nicked in the newest and best manner,
and may depend upon having the strictest attention
paid them, as he has procured bands solely for that
purpose.

73 4f

PRINTING

In General, executed at this Office with neatness
accuracy and dispatch, on terms as reasonable
as any in this City.